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POETRY.

From the Token.

THE DYING STORM.

I am feeble pale and weary,
But my wings are nearly furled
I have caused a scene so dreary
That I long to quit the world.

With bitterness I'm thinking
On the evil I have done,
And to my caverns sinking
From the coming of the sun!

The heart of man will sicken
In that pure and holy light,
When he sees his hopes are stricken
With an everlasting blight.

For, widely in my madness,
Have I poured abroad my wrath!
And, changing joy to sadness,
Scattered ruins on my path!

Earth shuddered at my motion,
And my power in silence owns;
But the deep and troubled ocean
O'er my deeds of horror moans.

I have sunk the brightest treasures;
I've destroyed the fairest form;
I have sadly filled my measure,
And am now a dying storm!

CLOUDS.

The mellow Clouds, the mellow Clouds,
That skim along the sky,
Like spirits in their airy shrouds,
Seeking their homes on high.

How oft, in childhood's hour I've bent
My eyes upon their forms,
Their changing shapes, and varying tint,
Portending droughts or storms;

And wept, I could not take my flight
Up to those regions fair,
To bask amidst the golden light
Reflected sweetly there.—

But far above the clowds and skies,
I feel there is a home,
To which at last my soul will rise,
When God shall bid it come.

Oh! if our eyes could pierce the blue,
Beyond the golden clouds,
And bring the gorgeous realm to view.
That Deity enshrouds.

Would earth upon our brittle thread
Its fastenings long restrain?
Ah no! the soul its dross would shed,
To haste to yonder plain.

MISCELLANY

From the Ariel.

THE TOWN TATLER.

Oh! what was love made for, if 'tis not the same
Through joy and through torment, through glory and shame;
I knew not, I asked not, if guilt's in that heart,
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art.—MOORE.

The facts related in the present number have been communicated by a gentleman whose character affords sufficient guarantee of their correctness. Unhappily, similar instances are of too frequent occurrence to render this incredible. In the pleasant and beautiful village of M——, in the county of G——, only a few miles from Philadelphia, where the inhabitants enjoy a large share of that pure domestic happiness so often found in country villages; where each one meets his neighbor with a smile, contented with the enjoyment of his own vine and fig tree, there have been but few occurrences to disturb the general peace of the rural community, except that which is about to be related. Maria W——, was the daughter of honest parents, both of whom died when she was of too tender an age to know the nature of her loss. Compassion for the orphan induced a family in the same village to receive her, and that loss was in a measure supplied to her by the care they exercised over her welfare. She grew up a young woman of prepossessing appearance, cheerful in conversation, possessed of a good mind, and in other respects calculated to please all with whom she associated. Her protector was an industrious mechanic, who gave her what may be called a liberal education, and his wife, a prudent and managing woman, supplied the place of her deceased mother as far as in her power, and in other respects contibuted to make her comfortable and happy.

With those friends Maria remained until some months after she had passed her eighteenth year, and it was about this time that I became acquainted with her. Her protectress, having no further occasion for her services, and having fully discharged her duty towards a friendless child, procured for her a situation in the family of her parents residing in the same village. Here as elsewhere, she became a favorite, and her prospects were encouraging for one left totally destitute at so tender an age. A neighboring youth attracted by the merits of Maria, addressed himself to her;—and as he was comely in person, a good workman, steady and industrious, and was otherwise well respected though too young to have formed a character for himself, as he had just emerged from his apprenticeship, Maria's friends saw no reason to be displeased with his attentions. For two years his addresses were continued, at the end of which period he offered himself to Maria in marriage and was accepted. Most unfortunately for her, she reposed in his promise of espousing her, a confidence which he did not deserve; and in an unguarded hour she yielded too much. A few weeks effected a total change in his deportment towards her. He became less frequent in his visits, and finally discontinued them altogether. At first she was at a loss to account for this sudden desertion and sought an early opportunity of enquiring the cause, and of urging on him the fulfilment of the solemn promise that existed between them. But instead of redeeming that pledge which alone could save her from confusion, he expressed a determination to emigrate to a neighboring state, because more encouragement offered to his business, though when comfortably fixed there, he promised to return and marry her.

He went—and week elapsed upon week, without Maria hearing any tidings from J——, until her heart sickened at the tho't of whatmight be the consequenc of his delay. Finding her situation becoming daily more delicate, she finally wrote, acquaintting J—— with it, conjuring him to return and snatch her from that infamy which must otherwise soon overtake her. Her mind thus relieved, she passed the few succeeding days comparatively easy, confident that he would fly to her on the wings of that love he knew too well she bore for him. But day after day passed, and she still heard nothing from him whom she loved above all other beings, and upon whose fidelity she had placed her whole dependence.—Who then, can describe her feelings,—when at last the post boy put into her hands a letter, the superscription of which she knew to be J——'s hand.—She kissed it in the joy of the moment, and tears ran down her cheeks while she tore open the seal to devour its contents. Alas! how fatal a revulsion of her feelings that letter occasioned! He whom she loved had cast her off forever!—denied being the cause of her unhappy situation—accused her of harboring a rival, at whose door alone she might impute the whole of her distress, and refused not only to return, but ever to hold any further intercourse with her.

The shock fell on poor Maria with a force which mere spectators can have no idea of, because it does not affect them. Innocent and honest for her part, she had never dreamed of being deserted.—Yet she bore up with a fortitude which, had it been imitated by the many unhappy females similarly situated, would largly cut down the misery of after years.—Silent grief preyed heavily within her heart, but she neither exposed the betrayer, nor was she ever heard to reproach his character with the fraud he had committed. Meantime her late benefactor became acquainted with her situation; but with that infatuation which induces us to heap misery upon misery, by mistaking the peculiar circumstances of the case, she upbraided her with her misfortune, reproaching her with the good advice she had always given her, and concluded by refusing to assist her in any way, although she knew that Maria would soon be forced to leave her present home. Strange, that the female sho'd turn with such sickly loathingfrom a sister! Strange, that instead of binding up the broken hearted, they sho'd frown them out of all society, forcing them either into the depths of despair, or driving them into the kennels where the lewd and naturally vile alone are found. How unlike the religon we profess—for

"Were not the sinful Mary's tears
An offering worthy heaven,
When o'er the faults of former years
She wept, and was forgiven."

Her neighbors, however, being generally apprised of her circumstances, contributed something for her support, and she was placed with a widow to board, until she should again be able to resume her labors. But that day never came.—She was one day seized with convulsions of appalling violence, and closed her eyes in death with but a few hours warning, having bequeathed to the world an infant which she never saw,

"A child of misery baptised in tears."

Happily, shall I say—or mercifully—this child survived but about two months in the county poor house.

But mark the finger of an overruling providence in pouring out a curse upon the head of the wretch who caused this heavy affliction. It was long before J—— dared to show himself in the village of M——, well knowing that his heartless desertion of Maria had raised him up a host of enemies. Yet he married about two years after Maria's death, and as certain as the sun shines over us, as certainly will he soon borne to that undiscovered country whither he prematurely hurried the confiding Maria. The curse of *rum* is on him, gnawing at his vitals with sure aim. Ruin hangs over his head; his business is neglected;—and the last officers of the law are fastening on his property wherever it can be discovered. Such is the vengeance of heaven on the head of the seducer.

To the Editor of the Weekly Messenger.

ADVENTURE OF A WHALE.

North Pacific Ocean, lat. 2 50, *long.* 94 30, *April* 18.

DEAR SIR—If my expectations, when last I wrote you from California, had been realized, I should have been before this on my homeward-bound passage; but Providence has otherwise decreed. For five months we saw not the spout of a sperm whale, and it was not until within ten days past that we have had the joyful sound from the mast-head of "There she blows!" Our boat put off, and we succeeded in making prizes of two small whales, since which we have been very successful. The ship's company have been in excellent spirits, highly elated with the idea of soon completing our cargo, and then of shaping our course towards our native land. But we have this day met with a serious accident, which has changed our calculation altogether.

You wished me to give you an account of the grand South Sea exploit of killing a whale. As the accident to which I have made allusion occurred in a battle with one of these monsters of the briny deep, I will gratify your request by narrating in a simple manner, the transactions of this day.

At daylight, as usual, our mast-head was manned, and at about seven o clock we heard the cry, "There she blows." All on deck listened to hear the cry repeated, that they might feel an assurance of a sperm whale being in sight. In a few moments the well known cry was repeated, and reiterated a number of times. The officer on deck inquired, "Where away?" "Right ahead, sir," was the reply. "How far off?" "About three miles, headed right athwart us—I can see his hump—It is an old soldier, sir." This phrase is used by whalemen to designate a large whale.

Now a scene of bustle and confusion presents itself; some going aft, and others preparing the boats for the expected encounter. "There goes flukes," is heard from a dozen voices aloft; which implies that the whale has sounded. A large whale remains under water from forty minutes to one hour, but, when on the surface, and not alarmed, spouts about once in every thirty seconds and remains above, going at the rate of four miles to the hour, for ten or twenty minutes. At times they are motionless, with the exception of the movements made in spouting, which is a gentle elevation of the head, "There she blows!" "Where—where?" asks the Captain, in a hurried tone. "About two miles off our lee beam, sir." "Haul up the mainsail; lay the topsail to the mast; down with your helm; let the ship come to the wind." The helm is instantly put to lee. The ship comes up dashing the spray majestically from her bows, until checked by the action of the wind against her mainsail. "Is all ready for lowering?" asks the Captain. "All ready," is the reply.

After descending to the deck, the captain points out to the officers, the direction in which the whale is going, and gives such orders as the case requires.—The boats are lowered; the whale has sounded before the boats touch the water, and each one steers as judgment dictates in regard to the supposed course of the whale. To-day the Captain's boat was within a short distance when the whale made its appearance, and every nerve was strained to get along side before it sounded. "Pull, my good fellows, pull away!" was often repeated. "Lay back, every man! A few more like this chap ahead, and we will bid adieu to the Pacific. Stretch hard, every one of you; a few more strokes, and she is ours, pull hard, I tell you."

At this momentous time, every one feels the importance of strict obedience. Some, who have not been accustomed to the deadly battle with the monsters of the deep, pull with heavy hearts' dreading the moment of attack, while those who have been long in the business feel less dread—although a strange sensation creeps through every bosom, as the sea looks black with the bulk of an unwieldy monster, who goes down to the oozy ocean caves, then rises to the regions of day, and spouts out his pent breath towards heaven. A chill of dread comes over the hardiest bosom—

When he raises up himself, the mighty are afraid;
By reason of breakings they purify themselves.
The sword of him that layeth at him cannothold
The spear, the dart, nor the habergeon.
He esteemeth iron as straw,
And brass as rotten wood.—JOB.

But—the boat gains fast. It is now alongside—The word from the Captain to the boat-steerer is, "stand up" which is done, his hand resting upon his harpoon. Now he raises it, as if he would plunge it deep into the whale, but a motion from the captain deters him. The whale lies spouting with little motion.—The boat's head is laid towards him, the word is given—"*Give it to her, solid, my boy!*" Two harpoons were darted into the whale; it reared, plunged, and was lost to the sight.

The other boats were seen coming to our relief, and the whale rose again in sight. "Haul line—haul line, haul I tell you; we will kill her before the other boats get up," says the Captain. Every man hauled as for his life, the whale going through the water very rapidly.—We had approached our object within a few feet, and the Captain was in the attitude of darting his lance, when the whale made a sudden halt, which bro't the boat in contact with his head. In an instant the jaw was elevated, and as quickly fell again, which stove the boat in pieces. While the other boats, which were at some distance, approached for our relief, we were some of us clinging to the shattered fragments of the boat, and some of us swimming in the water. We were rescued, and immediately carried to the ship. One of the crew, a young man from New Hampshire, had his leg broken in three places, and the flesh torn and mangled in a horrid manner.

After our arrival at the ship, and our first care of the wounded man, whom we placed in as comfortable a situation as our circumstances would permit, we saw the waist boat engaged in perilous conflict with the enemy who had wrecked us. After a bloody battle of two hours, they succeeded in killing the "old soldier."

On account of our wounded man, we leave this for the Sandwich Islands. It will be a miracle, if he should survive. From this accident our voyage will be lengthened at least four months.

J. C. P.

A FEW OF THE

MISERIES OF STAGE TRAVELLING,

Waiting an hour for a passenger before a hotel, your horses restive and driver absent. N. B. Hurried off from your own house with half of a breakfast.

Taking a back seat, and being ousted out by fresh company; comfortably reseated by an agreeable young lady, and being requested to exchange by a plethoric old gentleman who cannot ride backwards—you must.

Stepping in, you show your agility among a coach full of ladies. stumbling headforemost into the lap of the handsomest of the party, endeavoring to recover yourself, the horses start, and you perform the same feat backwards, crushing a travelling basket in the operation.

A supplementary passenger after the stage is crammed, who insists upon introducing his valisse, thermometer 94.

The seat in front of you slipping against your shins, till in your agony you pray for an upset as a relief; you are gratified, and dislocate your wrist.

It is sufficiently hot to roast an egg in the sun; you are on the sunny side, but the lady on the opposite side objects to dropping the curtain on account of the air; dust whirling clouds, resting on and introducing itself into your eyes, nose, and ears; you have your best coat on.

It rains, and you are sweltered in a moving dungeon, worse than the black hole at Calcutta, your companion opposite having a villanous bad breath.

Misunderstand the driver and travel nine miles instead of one, to the dinner house, in an agony of hunger and thirst; no stopping place.

A nervous lady spreads the alarm that a linchpin is out, travelling down a precipice at the rate of ten miles an hour;—arrive at the bottom in the expectation of having your brains knocked out, and find all safe.

Your knee against an iron hinge or bolt, travelling down hill, and road rough.

Playing the agreeable to a young lady; and obliged to utter your small talk in the voice of a boatswain, to be heard above the rattling of the carriage over the stones.

At night, sitting next to a loquacious lady; who interrupts your desire to somnolize by jogging your elbow, appealing to you on every occasion, and amusing you with an account of her hopeful progeny.

A confirmed croaker, also companion, who is ever meeting trouble half way,—and prophesying bad places to go over, and misfortune of all kinds; you are nervous, and unacquainted with the road and the line you travel in.

Fall into a broken slumber, and dream of being pounded to death by a troop of demons, wild-cats clawing and monkeys chattering and grinning at you, from which you are awakened by the chorus of cats and dogs, accompanied by the yells of the drivers changing horses.

Your right hand companion gradually loses his centre of gravity, bobbing first on one side, and then on the other, but finally settles on your shoulder; you push him suddenly up; he kicks at you, and strikes the dog, who fixes his teeth in your calf for revenge: reports of hydrophobia abroad.

At the end of your journey, four hours after the appointed time, almost exhausted, wet and weary, too early to go to bed, and not early enough to walk out;—the stage you intend to take your passage in, having gone ten minutes before, and none other for a week.

WAR HORSES.

General Washington had two favorite horses; one a large elegant parade horse of a chesnut color, high-spirited, and of a gallant carriage; this horse had belonged to the British army; the other was smaller, and his color sorrel. This he used always to ride in time of action; so that whenever the general mounted him, the word ran through the ranks, "We have business on hand."

At the battle of Germantown, General Wayne rode his gallant roan, and in charging the enemy, his horse received a wound in his head, and fell, as it was supposed, dead. Two days after, the roan returned to the American camp, not materially injured, and was again fit for service.

During the battle of Waterloo, some of the horses, as they lay on the ground, having recovered from the first agony of their wounds, fell to eating the grass about them, thus surrounding themselves with a circle of bare ground, the limited extent of which, showed their weakness. Others of these interesting animals were observed quietly grazing in the middle of the field, between the two hostile lines, their riders having been shot off their backs; and the balls that flew over their heads, and the roaring behind and before caused no respite of the usual instinct of their nature. When a charge of cavalry went past, near to any of these stray horses, the trained animals would set off, form themselves in the rear of their mounted companions, and though without riders, gallop strenuously along with the rest, not stopping or flinching when the fatal shock with the enemy took place.

LADIES' BEST QUALITIES.

Ladies should be duly sensible that no beauty has any lasting and permanent charms, but the inward one of the mind. And that gracefulness of manners is far more engaging that beauty of person.—They should consider that intelligence, meekness, modesty and sensibility are true and lasting charms. That contentment, industry and economy are amiable and useful qualities. That virtue is an invaluable treasure, the universal charm and should not be parted with upon any consideration. And that Piety, sweet celestial visitant, is at once, a most useful, charming and happifying ornament.

They who have these, are qualified as they ought to be, for usefulness in society and the domestic circle, for the management of families, for the education of children, for pure and lasting affection for their husbands, and for submitting cheerfully to a prudent mode of living. Such females are admired, respected and beloved, because they are truly amiable and lovely, and contribute so much to utility and felicity. They are no revealers of secrets, tattlers or slanderers; but are true to their trust,—say nothing but what is proper to be said, and speak well of the absent.

In a word they are industrious, economical, sincere, cheerful, discreet, modest, virtuous, and pious.

From a Quaker to his Friend—"Friend John, I desire thee to be so kind as to go to one of those sinful men in the flesh, called an Attorney, and let him take out an instrument, with a seal fixed thereunto, by means whereof we may seize the outward tabernacle of George Green, and bring him before the lambskin men at Westminster, and teach him to do as he would be done by, and so I rest thy friend in the light. A. B.

The following beautiful stanzas, are from the pen of the Rev. GEORGE W. DOANE

LINES BY THE LAKE SIDE.

This placid lake my gentle girl,
Be emblem of thy life—
As full of peace and purity,
As free from care and strife;
No ripple on its tranquil breast
That dies not with the day:
No pebble in its darkest depths
But quivers in its rays.

And see, how every glorious form
And pageant of the skies,
Reflected from its glassy face,
A mirrored image lies:
So, be thy spirit, ever pure;
To God, to virtue given;
And thought and word and action bear
The imagery of heaven!

Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, whilst the used key is always bright.

Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Our news schooner Evening Advertiser, boarded off the end of—Union wharf the ship Union, Capt. Thomas, from Havre, who has politely furnished us with Galignani's Messenger of Monday, Sept. 12 *Portland Advertiser.*

Polish prospects have brightened a little. An interference by Great Britain and France, which shall place the Duchy of Warsaw on a footing of real independence, except as to neminal subjection, is talked of.

A most interesting debate took place in the Chamber of Deputies, Sept. 10, in which Lafayette took part. The Minister of Foreign Affairs deprecated military interference in behalf of Poland, urging as an argument, that if the French phalanxes were marched towards the north, they would came in contact with troops already infected with the cholera. Lafayette closes his speech with the following strong language:

"The Emperor of Russia, though certainly at a distance from us, had prepared to arm himself against us. I am ignorant of the extent of injury the Emperor may at present be able to inflict upon us. Extensive movements are spoken of in the military colonies of Russia, and that 200 officers have been hanged. It has been said, that the Emperor compared the conduct of the insurgents of Novogorod to that of the rebels of Poland and of France, who were all animated with the same spirit. You know how he has treated the Polish rebels, and may easily judge what would be his treatment of the French rebels, if he had the means of reaching them. I therefore insist upon the immediate acknowledgement of Poland.

The most urgent step, however, is to prevent Prussia from overwhelming Poland, and therefore I conjure the government to display the most determined resolution on this point, and use towards the Prussian cabinet, the language which it could not fail to comprehend in the first days of the revolution, since that language prevented it interfering in the affairs of Belgium."

The London papers contain long particulars of the Coronation, which took place on the 8th—amid torrents of rain.

The Cholera had made its appearance at Berlin.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—We learn from Vienna that a band of 100 smugglers having attempted to break through the cordon at Bruck on the Leytha, a combat ensued, in which the smugglers were defeated. A great number were killed, and fourteen were taken and executed The Austrian troops suffered considerable loss.

A German Journal announces that, on the 25th ult. a treaty was signed between Prussia, Bavaria, and Electoral Hesse, for uniting the customs of these three States.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette*, contains an Imperial decree, ordaining the levy of 4 recruits out of 500 individuals throughout the Empire, with the exception of certain localities. It also publishes a Manifesto, in which the Emperor, after expatiating on the disturbances that have taken place at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Staraja, Russia, and the Military Colonies, in consequence of the measures taken against the cholera, announces that perfect tranquility has been restored, and that the rebels will be brought to punishment.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 1st inst. states that the Spanish police had received information of the constitutional General Torrijos, and about 12 of his unfortunate companions having left Algiers for Gibralter. Having been refused admittance into the latter town, they were obliged to sail for Tangiers.

Dates from Belgium of Sept. 9, contains criticisms on the speech of King Leopold, which seems to have given general satisfaction.

The following are further extracts from these papers:—"The head-quarters of the French army arrived on the 7th inst. at Mons from Nivelles. Marshal Gerard was on horseback at the head of his numerous staff. Orders have been given to remove all the barricades erected at Antwerp, and this work will commence to-morrow."

The Augsburgh Gazette has the following of the 1st inst. from Vienna:—"A report is current that the Russians, upon attacking a battery situated near the military hospital outside of Warsaw, have been repulsed with considerable loss. From this incident it is thought that Warsaw will defend itself to the last extremity, and that the rapid retreat of the Polish army to the capital was effected with the sole view of concentrating its forces whilst that of the Russians is divided upon the two banks of the Vistula. If we consider the rapid progress of Marshal Diebitsch in his march against Praga, who met with no obstacles except when he arrived before it, and the later occurrences near Grochow, the issue of the war, and the fall of Warsaw, will still appear doubtful. We learn that the capital is amply provided with every thing necessary for the army, and the inhabitants for several months. Under these circumstances, many well informed persons are of opinion that a reconciliation will be effected by the mediation of France and England, so as to render the situation of Poland more supportable than is generally expected.—The sanitary state of this capital is still satisfactory. Although the preparations for the reception of the Imperial family, continue at the Belvidere, it appears to be the intention of the Emperor to reside at Vienna during the winter. As the cholera has spread all over Hungary, several counties have declined the quarantine regulations with a view to facilitate commerce. On the 24th ult. the cholera broke out in the town of Forstenwald, in Styria."

The *St. Petersburg Journal* of the 27th Aug. announces that the cholera has entirely subsided at Cronstadt. On the 18th there was not one patient remaining. The disease still continues at St. Petersburg, on the 26th 20 individuals were attacked by it. The number of persons who were attacked by the cholera at St. Petersburg from its commencement to the 25th Aug. amounts to 8,789, of whom 4506 died. Letters from Odessa of the 13th Aug. state that the steam vessel, the Neva, which had just arrived there from Constantinople, will cease its voyages for some time on account of the epidemic diseases that have broken out in the Turkish capital.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

The following description of this terrible disorder is from an address of Dr. Tuckerman to the mechanics of Boston.

Delirium Tremens, or the Horrors, is a monster more dark and frightful than all the fabled Gorgons and Chimeras of the ancient poets. In this disease, the patient is first seized with a general trembling, and a fearful state of mind.—He starts at every noise. He apprehends danger from every one who approaches him. He imagines sounds and sighs which do not exist but in his own distracted mind. His transient slumbers are filled with visions of horrible objects. Shapes more various and frightful than the waking imagination could create, crowd thick about him; & creatures more horrible than can be described, seem to press upon his heart, or lungs, or brain, and cause there an indescribable distress. Often he believes himself sunk into the regions of the damned, & there undergo various modes of punishment, each distinct from the other, and each more dreadful. The writer of this saw a person under the influence of Delirium Tremens, who, in these terrible visions, very distinctly saw the devil, as he is represented in legends--armed with a three-pronged fork, which he constantly employed in making thrust through his body, and in turning him over on a bed of fire. A young man who was afflicted with Delirum Tremens for the first time, and whose intellects had not yet been greatly impaired by the use of stimulants,—when he recovered from the attack, gave a very distinct statement of what he had suffered from the disease. This young man was in a situation which promised a life of honor and usefulness. But in passing from his house to his place of business, he formed a habit of stopping at soda shops, to refresh himself with soda water or mead. There he met with other young men, and was invited by them to taste a cordial; and soon contracted a love of the excitement which was thus generated.

After a time, the cordials became less gratifying, and a more pungent stimulus was wanted. Brandy was resorted to,—and brandy and water became his drink. As he met one and another of his associates, a proposal was usually made to call in a shop; and thus the habit of being excited became as strong as the desire for natural food.

The effect of this habit of his moral and physical system, were not long in showing themselves. His hand became tremulous. His step faultered. His countenance was bloated. His eyes were sunk and directed to the earth to avoid the glances of those whom he met. His power of conversation failed, except when he had been drinking. He neglected his dress, and avoided, in asmuch as possible, the domestic circle, where he was anxiously looked for, as the hope and comfort of his family. His vice being known, his friends united their best endeavors to save him. For awhile, these endeavors seemed not to be wholly fruitless; but the evil was too deeply rooted to be removed. In a short time, symptoms of a relaxation was seen in him, and suddenly he was again found to be laboring under an attack of *Delirium Tremens.*

We have neither time nor space to relate his feelings, as he afterwards described them. They combined all the tortures which have been known to exist and others which the imagination only could create.—He thought himself dying and dead. Then he passed through a long and dark subterranean passage so narrow, that during his course through it, he felt as if he was compressed on all sides. At last he emerged into a vast space full of horror and distress. He was punished in a most dreadful manner, the particulars of which he was able distinctly to describe. On recovering from this disease, he solemnly resolved and promised to give up the use of ardent spirits; and he kept his promise for about three months. But he has again relapsed into the full indulgence of his former habits; and he is now every hour liable to another, and fatal attack of the *Delirium Tremens.*

From the Winchester, (Va.) Republican.

MARTYRDOM.—The New York daily papers are cutting each other's throats for the benefit of the public. In old times a ship used to come from the ocean in a quiet, unassuming way, pass through the Narrows without molestation, and arrive at the wharf in a respectable manner. The captain, after seeing the vessel well fastened, and serving a glass of grog all round, would jump ashore, take a moderate run up to his house, kiss his wife and children, shake hands with his neighbors, and then return to carry his letters and papers to the post-office. In a day or two the New York papers wo'd furnish their readers with half a dozen items of foreign news—the people were satisfied, and there was an end of the matter. But "the march of intellect" has set them all daft. In an evil hour, our esteemed friend of the Gazette bo't a little boat, and hired a little man to row it down the broad and beautiful bay of New York every day, on a voyage of discovery, and every evening the little traveller would return with a report of all the news brought by foreign vessels anchored at the quarantine ground. To add to the astonishment of the people, this news would actually be published in the next morning's paper. The Mercantile Advertiser was guilty of the same enormity—and the consequences were, that their compositors were sometimes obliged to work as late as as 11 o'clock at night. These irregular hours shortened human life somewhat; it took about seven years, then, to kill a journeyman printer.

The proceedings were equally quiet on the other side of the Atlantic. A few papers from the principal towns and seaports—the last London Sun and Standard, and perhaps one sheet from the Courier office and one from the Chronicle—were deemed amply sufficient to enlighten the western continent. But now—heaven save the ship, as she lies at the Liverpool wharf! First must be gathered the Liverpool newspapers proper; then in rolls the London mail—two cart loads more, at least. The rail road groans and squeaks under the ponderous masses that hurry on in time for the just sailing packet; the boatmen, as they push down the Mersey, cross themselves and pray that they may not go to the bottom with their double cargo of editorial wisdom; every city, town, village and hamlet, pours forth its drop to swell the general torrent. The porters fret—the sailors swear—the captain sighs for the days of his grandfather. The anchor is weighed, and the sails are set, and at last they are off.

But not to rest has been decreed by Mr. Wilmer the Liverpool agent of the New York papers. Alas! poor, infatuated crew!—they think, because some few waves roll between them and trouble, they are safe. Not so:—scarcely do they begin to draw a little comfortable breath, before a speck is descried in the distance behind. Nearer and nearer, on they come—a host of little steamers.—A fresh supply of gossip has reached Liverpool since they left there, and they are absolutely chased out on the ocean with another boat load of news.

The Atlantic, though 3000 miles wide, is but a step across in a brisk gale; lucky is he that is becalmed on the way, for he has some slight opportunity of putting his brains in order, collecting his ideas, &c., to meet the uproar which awaits him here. In days of old, there was some care to be taken in approaching a coast; there were soundings to be made, charts were examined, and the telescope was more than hourly elevated, to descry, if possible, some far glimpse of "Home, sweet home." Not so at present. A ship may be very sure she is a goodly distance from shore as long as only herself is on the water; for long before lighthouses or blue hills are visible, her tormentors are on the alert, and forth sally a whole navy of that venturesome small-fry yclept "news-boats." Then again comes the tug of war. The questions to one answer—mail-bags here and letters there—and a tax general laid on the memory of the unfortunate captain and passengers for all they ever heard and saw. Each one tells a different story—some only half a one—for the "news boats" have no time to spare on particulars. All is confusion and clatter—and in the midst of it off push the little fry, and steer like 'neck or nothing' for Long Island. Horses there take the precious burden, and such of them as are not killed on the road, deposite it on the north side of the island, and thence its last step is taken to the printing offices. Editors, pressmen, compositors, devils—all standing ready, with pen and types, to pounce upon it, without delaying time to part truth from falsehood, or the probable from the impossible—print it all.

The earth is 2,048,572 miles nearer the sun in winter than in summer. Its motion is 17 miles in a second; so that if a man pulls off his hat to another in street, he goes many miles bareheaded without catching cold.

TRIAL OF THE MEN TAKEN BY THE BRITISH FROM MADAWASKA

We have received the St. John Courier, of the 23d, which contains an account of the Trial and Conviction at the Supreme Court, at Fredericton, of Barnabas Hannawell, Jesse Whetlock,—and Daniel Savage, for certain "seditious acts, (as they are called by the Provincials) at the Madawaska settlement,"—which "seditious act," our readers have before been apprised, consisted in *choosing town officers in the newly incorporated town of Madawaska.* The trial took place on the 15th inst. The defendants appeared without Counsel. One of them, Hannawell, in his defence, said, "that having received the warrant, they were obliged under the law of the State of Maine to act, they would have been liable to punishment under their laws if they had declined. That in the situation of the country there was a difficulty on both sides, and of the two evils they thought they had chosen the least, as they were led to suppose from what the two officers, Messrs. Maclauchlan and Coombes had said, they would not be interfered with, so long as they confined themselves to the west side of the river.

The Jury after a short consultation,—returned a verdict of *Guilty,* when the defendants were asked whether they had anything to offer to the Court, answered in the negative. His Honor, Mr. Justice Chipman then addressed them and observed:

"That it was sufficient merely to state the charge of which they had been found guilty, without adding adding a word of comment. It was no less than a direct attempt to subvert the authority of the Government, and to introduce the jurisdiction of a foreign State. That the defendants had to say in their extenuation that they were not the original authors of these proceedings; they appeared certainly to be instruments in the hands of others. They also set up in their defence a colour of justification which they contended was given to their proceedings by the acts and declaration of a person in the character of a British Officer. These acts and declarations,—however, went no further than to abstain from preventing by force proceedings not amounting to acts of sovereignty, of certain American Agents, to the western side of the River St. John. The defendants appeared to be persons not wanting in understanding and discretion, and must have perceived the difference between the proceedings of the American Agents [Messrs DEAN and KAVANAGH] alluded to, and their own doings, which although they took place on the western side of the river, were nevertheless expressly founded on an Act of the Legislature of Maine, which extended to the whole territory on both sides of the River, to the extreme line, which it was notorious the Americans claimed as their boundary, and which would, doubtless, have been taken advantage of as being acts of jurisdiction to the whole extent of such claim. The learned judge here repeated what he had stated to the jury on the trial, that no such proceedings as those he had alluded to either on the part of the British or American authorities, could be admitted to change the sovereignty and national character of the place. That it had now, for the second time been most satisfactorily proved in this Court, (once before in the case of John Baker) that this Province has exercised an uninterrupted jurisdiction, ever since its first erection, over the Madawaska settlement. That if the time should ever arrive when this territory or any part of it, was to be given up to the United States or any foreign country,—this circumstance must, and would be announced by some public act of the British Government, which would make known to the inhabitants the transfer of the country, and the change of their allegiance. That until such public act came, this court must and would maintain the jurisdiction it had been accustomed to exercise. The learned judge further stated, that there was another consideration which should have been well weighed by the defendants as cause of reflection. The defendants, although professing to be American citizens, and therefore not supposed to feel the same attachment to the British crown, even while living within the limits of its jurisdiction, as the country of their birth,—yet should have abstained from bringing into jeopardy the numerous French inhabitants of the Madawaska settlement, by seducing them from their natural allegiance; those inhabitants were natural born British subjects, and so far as the duties of allegiance were concerned,—stood in the same relation to the Crown, as the Judges on this Bench, or any person in this Court. He further said, that the doctrine, which the Court now asserted with the respect to the maintaining the actual jurisdiction of the Provincial authorities, was the same which it had acted upon in the case of John Baker. The correctness of it he conceived was unquestionable, and to his knowledge had never been denied by any authority, British or American.—The defendants, in the face of that case, had proceeded to attempt a further subversion of that jurisdiction, and although the Court was not disposed to inflict upon them unnecessary pains and inconvenience, yet they must be prepared to bear the final consequenceses of their own acts. The Court in awarding their punishment, aimed at an effectual, but at the same time a temperate assertion of the authority of the laws, such as it appeared to them the case under all its circumstances, required; and concluded by pronouncing the sentence of the Court, as follows:

That each of the defendants do pay a fine to the King of fifty pounds and be imprisoned in the Common Gaol of the County for three calendar months, and stand committed until the said fines are paid."

Thus it is seen that American citizens acting under the law of the State, are FINED and IMPRISONED by a foreign power!—We wait to see whether our Governor has energy for an occasion which call upon him TO ACT, in some way or other, in the defence of our laws and the rights and liberties of the people.

The above imprioned American citizens, with Daniel Bean, John Baker,—and twenty-seven other persons, are also charged on another indictment, presented against them by the grand Jury, which charges them with the intention "to stir up and procure sedition in the Province," &c. &c. It was deemed expedient,—says the Courier, by the Crown officers to suffer further proceedings to stand over until the meeting of the Supreme Court in Feb. next. *Eastport Sen.*

Tariff Convention.—On Wednesday, Four hundred and Thirty Delegates had already appeared and answered to their names, viz:—From Maine, 4—New-Hampshire, 20—Vermont, 4—Rhode-Island, 19—Massachusetts, 53—Connecticut, 46—New York, 125—New Jersey, 26—Pennsylvania, 84—Delaware, 10—Maryland, 36—Virginia, 2—Ohio, 2—District of Columbia, 1.

Wm. Wilkins, of Penn. was appointed President; Joshua Kent, of Maryland, 1st Vice President; Joseph Tallmadge of N. Y. 2d do; George Blake, of Mass. 3d do; Lewis Condict of N. J. 4th do; H. Niles of Md., R. Tillotston, of N. Y., Charles Paine of Vt. and J. W. Pierce of N. H. Secretaries. Jas. T. Austin of Boston then rose, and in an impressive and forcible manner, stated the objects of the Convention, introductory to a resolution which he offered, proposing the appointment of a Committee to report what business came properly before the Convention.

Thursday Morning.

Mr. Buell, the Chairman of the Committee presented a report. The committee recommended that the Convention should appoint committees for the following purposes:

1. To prepare an address to the people of the United States, affirming the constitutionality and expediency of a Tariff for protecting the interests of manufactures, agriculture, and commerce.

2. To enquire and report on any evasion of the Revenue Laws.

3. To prepare a memorial to Congress with a view of enforcing the propriety of continuing the protection on domestic industry, whatever may be deemed the necessity of reducing the duties on such articles as does not conflict with the articles of domestic industry.

4. To enquire and report on the effects which the tariff has on agriculture, manufactures, and the internal trade of the country. This last resolution was amended so as to direct the proposed committee to enquire, in addition, what effects the tariff has on our foreign commerce, and on the mechanic arts.

The suggestions made by the committee were put in the form of separate motions, and adopted.

The President announced that he had invited Albert Gallatin to a seat within the bar of the Convention.

In addition to the number of Delegates already assembled, the Philadelphia iron-workers have sent on a fresh load of thirteen more.

Thursday Afternoon.

The Convention in New York. The number of members is continually increasing by new arrivals. It is thought the Convention will contain over five hundred members. A motion having been made that the President appoint the Committees, he announced the following gentlemen:

Committee to prepare an Address to the People.—Messrs Emery of Maine, Grant of New-Hampshire, Allen of Vermont, Dutton of Massachusetts, Dixon of Rhode-Island, Hubbard of Connecticut, Kellogg, of New-York, Hornblower of New-Jersey, Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, Gray of Deleware, McLure of Virginia, Endley of Ohio, Force of the District of Columbia.

Committee upon evasions of the Revenue. The President nominated Mr. Brown chairman of this committee. The rest of the gentlemen are named geographically, and will of course name their chairman. Messrs. Brown of Massachusetts, Shenck of New-York, Allen of Rhode-Island, Barr of Maryland, B. Reeves of Pennsylvania, Waln of do. Ellsworth of New-York.

Committee to prepare a Memorial to Congress.—Messrs. Wingate of Maine, Rice of N. H. Richards of Vt. Everett of Mass. Cozzens of R. I. Sherwood of Conn. Beel of N. Y. Dorcey of N. J.

Hemphill at Penn. Dupont of Deleware, Tiernan of Maryland, Lambden of Virginia, Green of Ohio.

Committee to report upon the effects of the existing Tariff—Messrs Calef of Me. Wells of N. H. C. H. Hammond of Vt. Henry Shaw of Mass. D'Wolf of Rhode Island, Gilman of Conn. C. A. Davis of N. Y. Wright of N. J. Stewart of Penn. Gray of Del. T. Ellicott of Md. M'Clure of Virginia, Green of Ohio.

On motion a Committee was appointed on each of the following subjects:

On the production and manufacture of Iron.

On the production and manufacture of Wool.

On the production and manufacture of Cotton.

On the subject of cash payments of duties on imports.

On the culture of Silk, Hemp, and other articles used in manufactures.

On the subject of means to defray the expenses of the Convention.

The report was concurred in, and committees directed to be appointed accordingly. While the resolution respecting the article of Cotton was pending, Mr. McCullough remarked that he had no doubt, from the specimens he had seen of the Nankeen Cotton raised in Georgia, that it would ultimately become a perfect substitute for the Nankeens of China.

The articles of Leather, Lead and Copper, Salt, and Chemistry as connected with manufactures, were also referred to separate committees, to consider and report thereon.

The President announced the appointment of the following committee upon the evasion of the Revenue Laws: Messrs. J. B. Brown of Mass.; Shenck of N. Y.; Allen of R. I.; Barr of Md.; Reeves of Pa.; B. W. Richards of Pa. and Ellsworth of N. Y.

Friday.

The New York Advocate publishes a list of the names of the members occupying nearly three columes of that large paper. There are four delegates from Maine,—Messrs. Ilsley, Wingate, Emery and Calef.

Numerous Committees have been appointed—On Salt—on cash and account of duties—on lead—on sugar—on iron and steel—&c.—thus regarding the various producers in the community. Work enough has been laid out to keep the delegates in session three months to complete it. *Portland Advertiser.*

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, NOV. 8.

Great excitement seems to prevail at the south, concerning Mr. Garrison's paper, and although there is no doubt of the purity of his intentions, we think his conduct can by no means be justified.

Some of our New-England people effect to believe that he has done perfectly right "to inform the negroes what our declaration of independence says," but really it seems to us that any one that attempts to spirit up the blacks to such outrages as those which they lately committed in Virginia, is not doing in any degree as he would wish others to do by him. But if there are any who have no regard for the lives of the white people, would not philanthrophy incline them to restrain their black friends from an enterprise that, whatever successes they might have at first, must infallibly eventuate in their destruction?

For no one can believe it possible for the negroes to gain the ascendancy in a fair trial of strength with their masters, should the slave-holding States receive no assistance.

It certainly would not enhance the cause of humanity for the blacks to rise, massacre a few helpless old men, women and children and then be overpowered and hung up by the hundreds, sans ceremonie.

But were it possible for them to succeed, we do not think that the condition of the blacks would be eventually meliorated nor do we believe that the interests of the non-slave-holding states would be greatly advanced by the establishment of a negro kingdom at the south.—Neither do we consider liberty worth their acceptance, unless they can be sent out of the country. There is no doubt that a large proportion of the slaves enjoy life quite as well as those who are free. If no means are provided for their support, freedom would often be any any thing but a blessing. Turned out of their huts, to wander where chance might direct—perfectly ignorant of the usages of society, and if they were not, there would be no society for them but wretches as miserable as themselves—as incapable as children of managing any kind of business, without an overseer to direct every motion, it would be utterly impossible for many of them to gain in any way a comfortable subsistence. They would flock to the large towns, already overrun by a black population who are idle, squalid, and depraved to the last degree, which with this new accession of citizens, would become absolutely uninhabitable by the whites. The only way to manage the thing, is to send them to Liberia. Let them who wish well to the poor wretches contribute as much as ever they please in aid of the Colonization Society,—let them use their influence to obtain for it individual and legislative support and their philanthropy will be much more serviceable, than by inciting the negroes to insurrection and murder.

Gov. Smith has called a special meeting of the Council, to deliberate on the Madawaska affairs.

In another column will be found an account of the trial of those citizens who were taken by the British at Madawaska. They are sentenced to pay a fine of fifty pounds sterling—to suffer three months imprisonment and stand committed until their fines are paid.

They are probably unable to pay themselves, and who must pay it for them? Shall it be drawn from the state treasury? Some governments have condescended to buy their own subjects at so much a head, from a ruffains by whom they had been kidnapped, but we hardly think that our State of Maine will open a trade of this kind with his majesty's subjects of New Brunswick.

It was unwise in our legislature to incorporate the territory of Madawaska, if the Executive has no authority to protect the inhabitants in the performance of the duties assigned them. The state we are told, has a right to employ military force to repel invasion, but no right, under any circumstances to enter the enemy's territory. So the British of New Brunswick, or the forces of any foreign power may invade the State—commit what depredations they please, and make as many prisoners as they can carry off, and if they reach the frontier before any force can be brought to bear upon them, the State authorities can do nothing themselves—they must apply to the National Government for redress. This method, especially when the National Government is in such hands as at present, gives but feeble protection to our citizens. The National Executive seems to trouble itself but little about the business. Possibly after the old General gets all Mrs. Eaton's affairs adjusted to his mind, he will take this subject into consideration.

By an arrival later than the one reported under our foreign head, papers have been received which seem to contradict the news of the fall of Warsaw. We shall probably know soon respecting the truth of these contradictory statements.

The votes for County Treasurer, given in this county on the 2d Monday of September, 1831, were as follows: Mellen, 2998. Rust, 1640. Scattering 15.—Mellen's plurality, 1349.

For Register of Deeds, Eastern District, Mellen, 2306. Long, 1363. Scattering, 1. Mellen's plurality, 943. Western District, Clement, 700. Gibson,—192. Scattering, 17. Clement's plurality, 608.

There was no return of votes from the town of Hiram. *Jeff.*

RUMOR.—It is rumored that the United States Bank is about to make a loan in London at three per cent per annum, upon which to draw bills of exchange for accommodation of our merchants—and to make shipments of specie to any further extent unnecessary. This institution certainly has the power to alleviate the pressure in the market if it chooses to exercise it. *Albany D. Adv.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Joseph Stevens, aged 24, was drowned in this town (Norridgewock) on Sunday last.—He was engaged in sculling one of the large ferry boats across the river loaded with people going to meeting, and had got within four or five rods of the shore, when his oar accidentally slipped from the scull hole and he fell overboard, and before aid could be afforded him he sank and drowned. His body was not found till the next day, it being nearly dark when the accident happened. *Norridgewock Jour.*

FOREIGN.

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at New York from Dundee brings the latest intelligence from Europe. We hope the news of the capture of Warsaw may prove to be unfounded.—The latest previous accounts represented that the Poles had gained some advantages, and were prepared for a long siege. The news of the capture of the Polish capital comes by the way of Berlin.

From the Dundee Courier of 20th Sept.

FALL OF WARSAW.

This capital has at length fallen. After two days of sanguinary fighting, the town surrendered by capitulation, and the Russians entered Praga.

The following communication is from the office of the London Times on the 17th.

"Official intelligence was received at Berlin, on the 11th inst. of the capitulation of the city of Warsaw, on the 7th, at six o'clock, P. M., after two days bloody fighting in the neighborhood,—during which the Russians carried by assault all the entrenchments which had been raised to protect the city."

"The Polish Army, followed by the Diet and the members of the Government, retired through Praga on the night of the 7th, and early on the 8th the Russian Army entered, maintaining perfect order—persons and property were respected."

"The Poles were retiring upon Modlin and Plock, where it was supposed they would make an effort to maintain themselves."

Such is the substance of this fatal intelligence. It is still said that the Poles will maintain the struggle. But the loss of their capital is a fearful blow, and may, we fear, prove fatal to their cause.

We learn with great pleasure, that Chief Justice Marshall continues to gain strength, and give hope of early recovery, under the constant attention of Dr. Phisic. We have never known our citizens more solicitious for the welfare of any man, than they have shown themselves for the Chief Justice, so eminently deserving of the good wishes of all. *U. S. Gaz.*

Representatives chosen.—The classes composed of Thorndike, Jackson, &c. in Waldo county, has made choice, at the second trial, of Isaac Higging, of Thorndike, (Jackson.) There are more vacancies in that county.

Rufus K. Lane, (Jackson) has been elected in the Dennysville district, and Jabez Mowry, (Republican) in the Lubec do.

Missionaries to the Pacific—Twenty Missionaries under the patronage of the American Board of Missions are expected to embark at N Bedford, about the 12th Nov. for the Marquesas and Sandwich Islands. They are, eight preachers with their wives, a physician and his wife, and two printers

The number of subscribers for Webster's dictionary in England and on the Continent, is more than nine hundred,—and among them very distinguished individuals.

Suicide.—A young woman by the name of Page, about 22 years of age, committed suicide in Dover, N. H. on Wednesday evening last, by hanging herself.

Edward Everett, is appointed to deliver the annual address before the American Institute, in the city of New York.

MARRIED,

In this town, 1st inst by Rev. H A. Merrill Mr HIRAM MIDDLETT to Miss RHODA JOLT.

☞ Our thanks to the above couple for their donation, may their happiness be in proportion to their liberality to the "poor Printer."

In Otisfield, on the 27th ult. by Isaac Bolster Jr., Esq. Mr. Wilder K. Kimball of Waterford, to Miss Mary McLellen Edwards, of Otisfield.

In Portland, by Rev. Dr. Tyler, Mr. Samuel N. Beale, to Miss Martha Ann Ross, both of Portland.

In Gorham, Mr. Stephen M. L. Staples, Esq. Surveyor General of the State of Chichuachua, (Mexico) to Miss Elizabeth P. Lewis.

In Weld, by Henry Farwell, Esq. Mr. Isaac Forrey, Jr. of Dixfield, to Miss Sarah Phinney, of W.—Mr. Loring Phinney to Miss Drucilla White, both of W.

HENRY POOR,

AT NO. 3, MITCHELLS' BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,

HAS received and opened for the Fall and Winter trade, English, French and German MERINOS; CIRCASSIANS, Plaids and Bombazetts;—real Rob Roy Plaids; Common and Staple Camblets; fancy Silk, and Thibit Hkfs; MERINO SHAWLS; bobinett LACES, cheap; Edgings and Quillings; nice Straw HATS and splendid RIBBONS to match; Italians, Synshaw, Gro de Swis and Chinese SILKS in great variety; Russia Diapers and Damasks; all kinds Muslins; elegant French Calicoes; Gloves and Mitts; Crapes, Fongees, Bandannas, Flag Cravats;—Braces, Dimities, &c. &c.

ALSO,

100 Pieces GERMAN, ENGLISH, and YANKEE

BROADCLOTHS!

Hunter's Cloths; Cassimeres; Kerseys; real Petersham, for top Coats; Habit Cloths, and Ladies' Olive Broad Cloths:

ALSO,

A prime Stock of Live Geese Russia & Common FEATHERS on hand—bales Ticks, Yarns, Sheetings, Shirtings, and every species of Domestics:

ALSO, 25 PIECES

CARPETINGS,

of brilliant style and Colors—Stair Carpetings, Rugs, Straw Mattings, Carpet Bindings, &c.

ALSO,

Different Nos. Dutch BOLTING CLOTHS, of a *superior order*, which will be sold at *less* prices than formerly in this market. A constant supply will be received from the South.

H. P. Will give the highest market prices for all

DOMESTIC STUFFS,

such as, Flannels; Full'd Cloths; Yarn; Carpetings; Diapers; Tow Cloths, &c.

Portland, Nov. 4th 1831. 21 10w

NOTICE.

THE Committee appointed by the Hon. Justices of our Court of Common Pleas, begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of September A. D 1831. to make partition of the westerly part of Lot Numbered one hundred and sixty two in the town of Livermore, being all that part of said Lot which is situated west of the town road which passes through said Lot, according to the petition of Jacob Gibbs and Others, hereby give notice to all persons concerned or interested in said partition, that they will meet on the premises to perform said service on the twelfth day of December, A. D. 1831, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN SIMMONS, Chairman.

Canton, Nov. 5. 1831. 21

"GREAT BARGAINS."

C. J. STONE

HAS just received at his new stand, *Massey's Row, Middle-Street,* a well selected and very extensive assortment of seasonable piece

GOODS,

SUCH AS

BROADCLOTHS,

Blue, Blk. Mulberry, Mixt, Brown, and Fancy colors for pantaloons; CASSIMERES; SATTINETTS; Flannels; Plaids; Moreans; French and English Circassians, all colors; Fine Thibet Cloths; col'd Damask Table Covers;—Goats' Hair Camblets; Lamb's Wool Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Thibet, Merino, Valentia and other SHAWLS; Blk Italian Lustrings; Gro de Naps;—Blk. and col'd Synchaws; Sarsnets and other Silks—Silks Camblets; Gro De Berlins; 1400 yds. French, English and other Calicoes, from 10 to 50 cts.—Ginghams; Furniture Prints and Dimetys; Hair Cord, Plaid and Plain White Cambric Muslins; col'd Cambrics;—White Counterpanes 11-4, *at a very low price*; Hair Check, Book and Swiss Muslins; Blk. Silk Velvets; Corded Petticoats; a good assortment of Fancy Vestings; Ladies' Fancy Silk Hdkfs.; Fenlar's, Flag and other Hdkfs; Bobbinnet Edgings and Quillings; Grecian Boots; Silk Hosiery; Gloves; Mitts; Braids; Cap Wire; Buttons; Tapes; Pins; Sewing Silks; Carpet Bindings and a good assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

with a great variety other articles too numerous to particularize. The above goods have just been purchased in New York, many of them at Auction, and will be sold at very low prices for Cash or Approved Credit.

WANTED,

Any quantity of WOOLEN YARN, FLANNELS, and TOW CLOTH, for which a fair price will be paid in goods at lowest cash prices.

Portland, Oct. 18, 1831. 6w19

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Norway and vicinity, that he has taken the Store lately occupied by James Crockett, where he has just opened an assortment of Seasonable GOODS, and solicits a share of public patronage.

ANTHONY BENNETT.

Norway Village, Nov. 1. 6w20

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD.....ss.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Wednesday the thirtieth day of November next, at one of the clock in the afternoon at the Store of Messrs J. & M. Cooledge, in Livermore, all the Right, title, interest and Equity of redemption, which NATHANIEL HARMON has or had on the thirtieth day of March A. D. 1831, in the homestead Farm on which he now lives in said Livermore, being the same Farm which the said Harmon purchased of Isaac Record by deed in the the year A. D. 1829, the same being under Mortgage to Davis Washburn for about three hundred and fifty dollars.

OLIVER BILLINGS, Jr. *Dep. Sh'ff.*

Livermore, Oct. 28, 1831. 20

NOTICE.

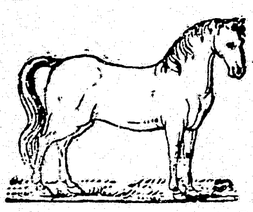
OXFORD. ....ss.

TAken on execution, and will be sold at Public vendue, on Saturday the twenty-sixth day of November next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of Joshua Smith in Norway, all the Right in Equity which REUBEN HILL has, to redeem the farm where he now lives, in Norway, the said farm being mortgaged to Peter Frost of Norway for about twenty Dollars.

HENRY W. MILLETT, Dep. Sh'ff.

Norway, October 25, 1831.

FOR SALE,



A good HORSE, five years old last spring; warranted sound and kind in every respect. Also, a good second hand

CHAISE.

☞ A good credit will be given for the above. WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Nov. 1.

WANTED immediately, by Mrs. H. W. Goodnow, a young LADY, as an apprentice to the Millinary and Mantua-Making business.

WANTED, in payment for the Oxford Observer, 100 lbs. TALLOW.

Albion Corn Plaster!

THE *Albion Corn Plaster* softens the corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots.—The relief afforded is *gentle, immediate* and *thorough.*

The Proprietor begs leaves to submit the following case, from Mr. Stowell, who is well known to the inhabitants of this city, especially at the south end, and at South Boston, as a very respectable citizen.

A CASE.

SIR—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable *Albion Corn Plaster.* By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceeding, ly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those, who owing to repeated disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success.

(Signed) SETH STOWELL,

Keeper of the Toll-House, South Boston Bridge.

Mr. T. KIDDER,

Proprietor of the Conway Medicines.

Boston, June 17th, 1829.

***Price 50 cents.

SORE

AND INFLAMED EYES!

THE studious, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in

DUMFRIES'

EYE WATER.

This well established *Wash for the Eye*, is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

THE TOOTH ACHE!

THIS agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice. The

CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS

afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth.—They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition, and generally operate as a soothing lenitive to the suffering patient. Price 50 cents a box.

DYSPEPSIA,

OF most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparation, has been *checked, relieved*, and *cured*, in a number of instances in and about this city, by using for a short time Dr. RELFE'S

VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the Specific. It is also one of the best medicines known for *Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea*, and Flatulences.

Price of the Specific and Pills 50 cents each. 4

*** None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the *sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, *immediate successor* to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "*Conway Medicine*," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

☞ Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village. Aug. 31 9

G. F. GOODHUE,

Tailor,

WOULD remind his friends that he continues business, at PACKARD'S MILLS, Minot.

He has received the latest FASHIONS, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

Centre Minot, Oct. 18, 1831. 18

NOTICE.

JOTHAM S. BUNKER was placed under my care by bond, April 13, 1829, till he became twenty-one years of age. Being then eighteen years of age wanting five months. He has this day left my employment without my consent, I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I am determined never to pay any debt or debts of his contracting after this date. RUFUS K. BUNKER.

No. 7, Oct. 6, 1831 3w19

MINUTES

OF the OXFORD BAPTIST ASSOCIATION are now printed, and ready for delivery by Rev. J. Haynes.

WILL YOU JOIN THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY ?—a dialogue.

A. Good morning, neighbor B. Come, just give us your name to this paper. It is the Constitution of our Temperance Society. Most of your neighbors have signed, and we thought you would not be backward in so good a work.

B. I join the Temperance Society! I can control myself without signing a pledge. I can govern *myself*, I assure you, Mr. A.

A. Certainly! Certainly—neighbor B. So I supposed, and for that very reason I called on you. We wish no others to join our Society. Do you think we would associate ourselves with those who have lost self-government? Such men would make sad reformers, truly. See this list of names—Don't you think all these men can govern themselves, likewise, as well as you? There's my name, and your brother Ben's; here is Sam Steady's and Simon Steadfast's—don't you think these men can govern themselves without signing a pledge?

B. Yes, to be sure; and so I dont see what good they will get by signing.

A. The object is to *do* good, rather than to "*get*" good. Look here, neighbor B. You know how my brother Tom used to drink. But since I've joined the Temperanee Society, and kept none in the house, he seems an altered man. He is ashamed to be seen drinking, and I believe it is nearly a year since he has touched a drop. You know there are a dozen similar cases in our own little town, and our paper tells of similar effects all over the country. You too have read the accounts. And now tell me honestly, neighbor B. whether you are not convinced that if all sober men like you and I, would join the Society, and use and keep none at all, it would well nigh remove this great evil from the country.

B. Why—yes—to be candid, I suppose it would do a great deal towards it. But then after all, you know there are some who will drink so long as they can get it.

A. Just so—and for that very reason, we want an united effort to put an end to the sale of strong drink. And if the shop keepers were to have none but drunken customers, they would soon quit selling.

B. Yes—I know that; for my brother John who lives in F——, has been forced to give up selling, from that very circumstance.

A. Well, then, don't you see that duty requires you to join the Temperance Society for the good of the country?

B. Why—as to that—I don't know as I am obliged to deny myself a comfortable drop now and then, on account of my country. I pay my taxes, and that is my part. Charity begins at home.

A. Now, neighbor B.—allow me to be plain with you. Your only son, you know, is in a very bad way, and you have every reason to hope that your joining the Temperance Society would have as good an influence on him, as my joining had upon my brother. Come—put down your name here, for *his* sake.

B. Indeed I cannot, neighbor A.—You know I have been in the habit of taking a little every day for these twenty years. But you know I only take a *little—a very little.*

A. Yes, I know it, and therefore I trust that so *little* a matter will readily be given up, to secure so *great* an object as the salvation of your country, and your only son. Come, give us your name.

B. Indeed, I *cannot*. I *must* have a *little.*

A. What! "*must*" have a little? "*Cannot*" do without it? Where then is the *self-control* of which you have so lately boasted? "*Cannot*" leave drinking, even to save your own son? Certainly, you are not thus enslaved. Think again. Come—give us your name.

B. No, indeed, I cannot. Good morning.

A. Good morning Sir,—But pray do not say again—"I can govern myself; I am not the slave of strong drink;"

Revolutionary Anecdote.—Major Ferguson, who commanded a rifle corps in advance of the hussars under Knyphausen, during some skirmishing a day or two previous to the battle of Brandywine, was the hero of a very singular accident, which he thus relates in a letter to a friend. It illustrates, in a most forcible manner, the over-ruling hand of Providence in directing the operation of a man's mind, in moments when he is least of all aware of it.

"We had not lain long, when a rebel officer, remarkable by a hussar dress, pressed towards our army, within a hundred yards of my right flank, not perceiving us. He was followed by another, dressed in a dark green and blue, mounted on a bay horse, with a remarkable high cocked hat. I ordered three good shots to steal near them, and fire at them; but the idea disgusting me, I recalled the order. The hussar, in returning, made a circuit, but the other passed within a hundred hards of us, on which I advanced from the wood towards him. Upon my calling, he stopped; but after looking at me, proceeded. I again drew his attention, and made signs to him to stop, levelling my piece at him; but he slowly cantered away. As I was within that distance at which, in the quickest firing, I could have lodged half a dozen balls in or about him, before he was out of my reach, I had only to determine; but it was not pleasant to fire at the back of an unoffending individual, who was acquitting himself very coolly of his duty; so I let him alone.

The day after, I had been telling this story to some wounded officers who lay in the same room with me, when one of the surgeons, who had been dressing the wounded rebel officers, came in, and told us, that they had been informing him that General Washington was all the morning with the light troops, and only attended by a French officer in a hussar dress, he himself dressed and mounted in every point as above described. I am not sorry that I did not know at the time who it was."

[From the Winchester (Va.) Republican.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

The sudden death which so lately struck down one of the most distinguished Virginians, and which has caused so deep a feeling in this community, was strikingly similar to that of *Thomas Addis Emmet.* That gifted and ardent advocate was engaged in a cause of high importance—he had devoted nearly all the previous night to its examination; he entered "the theatre of his intellectual victories" in high health, and began an argument in which he displayed unwonted vigor and brilliancy, when suddenly he sunk senseless upon a chair, and in a few hours he was a corpse!—When such men are taken away in such a manner, the event is fraught with sublimity. Death is awful when he stands by the bed of the humblest and obscurest—he is awful when he summons the great and the good from the couch where they have long waited his coming, in disease and in pain; but he is doubly and trebly awful when he rushes suddenly upon the great man, in the very arena of his usefulness and renown, grapples with him in his strength, and subdues the intellectual conquerer on the stage of his triumphs. It would seem as if he sought his uncommon prey in no common manner, and chose to show his power by striking down the talented and high-hearted in the face of day, and before the admiring circle of which they form the brilliant centre.

Nor are *Mr. Emmet* and *Mr. Powell* the only instances in our country's history of shining lights suddenly extinguished. The late *William P. Van Ness*, one of the most profound jurists and most amiable men, after a morning of intense study on a case of great moment, sat down to partake of a friend's hospitality, in usual health and cheerfulness; when on a sudden, his countenance underwent a change and in another moment a corpse was seated at the festal board!

Equally impressive was the death of *De Witt Clinton*, and wide was the dismay it spread over his native state. He expired with his pen in his hand, in the midst of his official duties, and while the field of honorable ambition still lay fair before him. One blow and the bright intellect slumbered—the noble frame was prostrated; a few hours and the heart was cold—the spirit had departed.

Thus, too, fell the exalted *Pinckney*, the pride of Maryland—in the heat of intellectual conflict, and with the flush of victory on his brow. Thus fell *Sheffey* of Virginia; and thus, also, fell *Webster* of New-Hampshire; to whose memory Fame would have been more just, were it not that she overlooked him in wreathing honors for his distinguished brother.

FISH STORY.

When fashions are worn out in Paris the milliners send their antiquated articles to the north: that is to Sweden and Russia. A vessel deeply ladened with such merchandize, says a London paper, was run down in the channel of St. Petersburg. Next day, a salmon was caught in the Neva, dressed in a white satin petticoat; and in the same net were found two large cod-fish, with muslin handkerchiefs round their necks. The sharks and porpoises were observed in gowns of the latest taste, and hardly was there a fish that did not display some of the latest Parisians fashions that ever visited the North.

In reading the above burlesque, we could but smile at the cunning fish who put on the gowns, the petticoats and handkerchiefs, but would not touch the corsets, not one of them. They were too cunning to attempt making a slender waist half way between the gills and the tail by means of French corsage.

Badger's Week. Mss.

The new Island.—The French Government have despatched one of their ships of war to determine the latitude and longitude of the new Island that has sprung up in the Sicilian sea, between Girgentum and Panlalaria. They have sent also some eminent geologists to examine the structure of the Island,—an object of much curiosity in the scientific world, as hitherto no opportunity has been afforded of carefully investigating an island of this description, as they have in all instances sunk back into the sea before the opportunity was allowed for such examination.

Snakes and Cabbages.—One of our subscribers has sent to our office a *snake*, measuring *fifteen inches.* He was discovered snugly coiled up in a cabbage which his domestic was preparing for the table. In dividing the cabbage with a knife she accidentally cut off his tail, and he, to save his head, precipitately quit his quarters and took to the open plain of the kitchen floor, where he was soon despatched after the manner of the women folk, with a broom.

He is a formidable looking chap for his size, but hardly fat enough to have made a rich gravy, even if it had been his fate to have boiled to death in the cauldron. Drawn butter is considered, we believe, much more delicate than adder sauce, although some Indian epicures prefer the latter.—*Bost. Trans.*

Hedges.—These are the most beautiful and the most durable of fences. Good stone wall may be a little better on a farm, because it takes less room. But on all farms where stone is not abundant the hedge row is the best and cheapest fence. Hedges are common in Europe, and are impenetrable to man or beast. The *white thorn* is said to make the best hedge. It grows quick in every variety of soil; the black thorn is also much used. The hazel, willow, and alder have sometimes been used with success; also the buck thorn, the holly and barbary. The Exeter News-Letter says that a strong and impenetrable hedge has been made by taking the pomace from a cider press and strewing it in a shallow ditch, and then partially covering it with dirt.

A cogent reason for not Marrying.—A gentleman who paid his addresses to a lady in every respect qualified to make him an excellent wife, had been accustomed to spend almost every evening,—during a period of nearly thirty years at her house. A friend one morning met with him, and in the course of conversation said, "Why, in the name of fate, don't you marry Miss ——? You have known her now above 30 years; she is amiable, clever, has a good fortune, and is precisely the person you ought to choose for a wife." "Why," said he, "I have often thought of marrying her but have been as often deterred by the reflection that I should then have *no where to spend my evenings.*"

Mackerel.—The Newburyport Herald states, that a solid shoal of Mackerel of miles in extent lay outside of the harbor within 12 miles, and gave incessant occupation, and fine sport to a large fleet of mackerel men, on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of this week. The number of craft engaged was supposed to be about three hundred. One vessel took, in a single day, 70 barrals. On Wednesday the shoal had disappeared.

WANTED immediately, by Mrs. H. W. Goodnow, a young LADY, as an apprentice to the Millinary and Mantua-Making business.

"BADGER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER; Published in New York, by the former Editor of Zion's Herald and Christian Advocate and Journal.—Price, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year. Subscriptions recieved at this Office, where the specimen numbers may be examined."

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has left his books and demands with Levi Whitman Esq. for collection, where all those indebted to him will call and settle.

INCREASE ROBINSON.

Norway, Sept. 19th 1831. *14

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, A first rate COW. Also a PIG. Inquire at this Office.

Sept. 26, 1832. 15

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Oxford Observer,

12,000 First rate SHINGLES;
200 Bushels WHEAT;
200 " CORN;
200 " OATS;
100 " RYE.

Also,—Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Peas, &c. &c.

Sept. 26.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

At $2 per annum, or, $1,75 to those who pay Cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

☞All Letters and Communications intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.

HEALTH SECURED,

BY THE USE OF THE

HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES

OF THE

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

LONDON;

Which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of some Thousands of Cures,

IN CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MORBUS, INFLAMATIONS, internally or externally; DYSPEPSIA, FEVERS, AGUE, INDIGESTION, BILLIOUS or NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIVER: YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY, PARALYSIS, PALSY, GREEN SICKNESS, and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of this fairest portion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS, to their untimely graves; SMALL POX, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCARLET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GRAVEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRUCTIONS; FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES, RUPTURES, and SYPHILIS, in all its stages; CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS, SCURVEY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN,—KING'S EVIL, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS; in short, every Complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names; as the HYGEIAN conviction is,—that

MAN IS SUBJECT TO

ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE,

THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,

from whence springs every Complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame; and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, the gift of Almighty power, to disencumber itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with which it has become commixed, through the negligence of parents; the ignorance or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the vicious, or gormandizing propensities of us all.

THIS valuable Medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongenial to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasent and benign in its operation, and at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least possible of all trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of feeling, or pain, or exaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet, in any way different to their accustomed habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and can in no way be outdone. Experience,—which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has long borne testimony to the fact; and extensive use of them, has already verified its truth in this country.

These Medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humors; they invariably too, procure a sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficatious Medicine to take to sea; preventing all scurvy,—costiveveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case) mild medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to the body; first calming, then curing all *Mental derangements, Eccentricities, Nervous Affections, Irritabilities, and Restlessness, from whatever source:* complaints which have heretofore not been properly understood, as the Hygeists have found them all to proceed from acerimonious humors in the blood, and, *happily for the present and future race of mankind,* discovered a *cheap* and *universal* mode of *purifying, curing, and preventing.*

The being cured of any disease, infirmity or sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain procedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; Old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from pain and infirmities.

These require none of the mysteries of other medicines. They only require to be persevered in with sufficiently large doses, and the patient will always come off well;—when a disease is obstinate, patients do not take doses large enough.

***For sale by the subscriber, who is the only authorized Agent for this County, and every box sold by him is warranted to be direct from London. Certificates of cures may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON.

Norway Village, Sept. 26, 1831. 15 ly

NEW-YORK REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that an Institution is established, and in successful operation, in the city of New-York Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome, denominated the "REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE," under the jurisdiction of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States;—that this Institution has arisen from its own intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the opposition of illiberal and interested Physicians, to an eminence and celebrity which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

In this College, a system of practice is taught altogether superior to that taught in other Medical Schools, or pursued by other Physicians, the remedial agents being principally derived from the vegetable kingdom. Its efficacy has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished Medical Reformers of this or any other age. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment had been pursued without the least effect, except great injury to the constitution. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical; and it is chiefly owing to this success, that we are indebted for the elevated character and reputation of our Reformed Medical Colleges. In short, the system of practice we teach, "like the Doric Column, stands *simple, pure* and *majestic*, having *fact* for its basis, *induction* for its pillar, and *truth* alone for its capital."

The necessity of an Institution of this kind, under the direction of competent Professors, must be strikingly evident to all who have reflected upon the subject of medical Reform The prevailing practice of Physic and Surgery is generally admitted to be replete with danger to the health and lives of mankind. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are now the means chiefly relied upon for the removal of almost every disease incident to the human body, notwithstanding their deleterious effects are so universally known and experienced.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the Student will be taught all the ordinary routine of practice that is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic *course of study*, combining each of those departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expence, in comparison with that of other Medical Colleges.

The following are taught, both on the old and modern, or Reformed System, by lectures, recitations, examinations, and suitable text books:—

1. *Anatomy and Physiology.*
2. *Materia Medica and Pharmacy*
3. *Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.*
4. *Midwifery.*
5. *Theoretical and Practical Botany.*
6. *Chemistry.*
7. *Medical Jurisprudence, &c.*

There being an Infirmary connected with the College, the Student will have the benefit of Clinical Practice, by which the experimental, or practical part of medicine, will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student of qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two or more years, to complete a course in studies.

Students will have an opportunity of attending the New-York Hospital, in addition to the Infirmary, where many hundreds of medical and surgical cases are daily exhibited, and Lectures delivered, Operations performed, &c. with the benefit of an extensive medical library.

For the information of some, we wish to state that this System of Practice has no connection with that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.—The qualifications for admission into the school will be;—1. A Certificate of good moral character. 2. A good English education.

TERMS.—The price for qualifying a person to practice, including board and all the advantages of the Institution, will be at the reduced price of $250, payable in advance; or $150, in advance and $150 at the time of graduating.—Some allowance will be made for those in indigent circumstances.—The price of a Diploma will be ten dollars.

Every student will be expected to supply himself with bed and bedding, books, fuel, &c. which may be purchased in this city at a very small price.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is in successful opperation; there having been about thirty graduates during the present spring, and that there is an opening and a demand in every section of the United States for those educated in its Principles and Practice.

Those wishing further information, will please address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned.

The public are cautioned against the reports and misrepresentations of interested Physicians who are unacquainted with the System of Practice, and the Principles on which it is founded.

Students may enter the School at any period, but the Spring, or Fall, is preferable.

W. BEACH, M. D. PRINCIPAL.

N. York Reformed Medical College. May. 1831

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at $1,50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

S. COLMAN, Portland,

Agent for the work.